

## THE FLEEING PROPHET.

What Brigham Young's Resignations Mean.

## ANOTHER MORMON EXODUS.

The Lion of Polygamy to Lead the Lambs to Arizona.

## RESIGNING, BUT NOT RESIGNED.

Prominent Saints Made the Figure-heads—Brigham Still to Steer.

## THE NEW APPOINTEES.

He Will Dictate to the Church, Build Railroads and Preach to the Indians.

## INS AND OUTS OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

Twenty Thousand Mormons to Form the Advance.

Light for the Gentiles on Young's Old and New Moves.

## THE ADMINISTRATION AND UTAH.

If the Saints Respect the Law the Courts Will Not Molest Them.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9, 1873.

An effort to obtain an interview with Brigham Young this afternoon, in obedience to orders from the HERALD, was ineffectual. Your correspondent called at four o'clock at the Lion House and sent in his credentials. Brigham's private secretary, McKenzie, received the request and card with the air of

THE GRAND CHAMBERLAIN OF AN EMPEROR, and neglected to show the most ordinary courtesy. On calling at five, by request, your correspondent was informed that President Young had no further information to give the public. All that was to be done had been done and was published. Young had resigned the presidencies of Deseret Bank and Zion's Co-operative Institution; but he had no intention of resigning as President of the Church, to which he had been re-elected yesterday.

LIKE THE VEILED PROPHET, he could not be seen, and after another effort to get a hearing your correspondent left the awful shades of the Lion House without seeing the lion. From other sources, probably as reliable, he ascertains that Brigham has retired from the bank, Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and trustee in trusteeship, to

AVERT THE COMING STORM which he foresees. The appointment of a lot of figureheads, mere creatures of Young, to his place, relieves him of all responsibility, but does not affect his income. He will continue to reap the harvest while others, labor and assume the responsibility. The late conference exhibited

THE Waning Strength of President Young. The change of base is shadowed forth by the anxiety to perfect the Arizona mission, which offers a new asylum for the leaders. Brigham's health is tolerably good, but he is preparing to turn over authority to his sons.

THE SPRING CONFERENCE OF THE MORMONS, at which these changes were made, met on Sunday and closed last night. On Sunday afternoon there were over fifteen thousand Saints in the Tabernacle—a large attendance. Brigham Young discourses twice daily. Business is lively. There are 20,000 visitors in the city. Brigham Young resigns all positions—even Trustee in Trust for Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Young lately returned exploring south. He says he

FOUND THE LAND OF ENOCH.

The truth is, preparations have been made for a Mormon exodus. A large number will leave in a few days, with Brigham Young at their head, for the San Fran mountain country, Arizona. The old man has lost his grip and

SEEKS A NEW FIELD.

with greater power and new property. This will advance the Mormon problem towards being solved. Some Mormons will remain to close out business. Then all will go to the Arizona deserts. Brigham Young in the Tabernacle yesterday, before 14,000 people, formally

RESIGNED EVERYTHING, EXCEPT LEADER OF THE MORMON CHURCH,

or Lion of the Lord. He said he was going so far south that the telegraph would not reach him.

THE MISSIONS.

A number of prominent Churchmen were sent on missions to Europe and the islands in the Pacific. New offices were created and filled.

THE VACANCIES FILLED.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brigham Young as Trustee in Trust of the Church was also filled. Twenty-five thousand dollars bonds are required of the Trustee in Trust of the Church and \$10,000 bonds of the assistants, who handle \$500,000 and more yearly.

## VIEWS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Government and the Citizens of Utah in Peaceful Relations—No Interference in Mormon Affairs if the Laws Are Obedied and the United States Court Is Not Molested.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873. The resignation of Brigham as trustee of the Mormon Church has attracted, as it would naturally be expected, the attention of the prominent officials in Washington, for there is not a question to-day before the government superior to the Mormon question. Brigham has been regarded by those in authority here as the spinal column of the Mormon Church, and if he has abdicated in earnest, the mainstay of the polygamous institution, it is believed, has been broken. The President has never disguised his true sentiment toward the Mormon doctrine of polygamy, and since his election to the office of Chief Magistrate, has several times alluded to the blight on Western civilization in allowing the institution to be perpetuated. With the conviction that Brigham's exodus from Utah would weaken the Church and its orthodox followers, your correspondent called on the President to-day to ascertain from him what he thought of the Mormon question now and what effect would this course have on the policy of the government in its treatment of the Utah question. The following was given as the views of the administration, with no reservation as to their publication:

So long as the people of Utah are quiet and law-abiding they will not be disturbed, but that the administration will feel bound to uphold the authority of the Government and its Court in that Territory. If any conflict should occur between the territorial and the United States Courts—what conflict might arise need not be anticipated at this time—it is enough to know that the slightest interference will be promptly checked.

THE PEACEFUL RELATIONS existing between the government and people of Utah can only be affected by their own acts. If they obey the laws there is nothing for the government to do, or that the government proposes to do, in respect to them. The only thing the government has desired Congress to do was to take away the authority given by their Territorial law to interfere with the selection of jurors, and make provision for their selection so as not to leave that power in the hands of the Mormons for jurors. The decision of the Supreme Court sustains their claim, and of course it must be respected. At present the United States Courts are comparatively powerless; they are doing little or nothing in cases of a criminal nature, and not near so much in civil cases as if the jurors could be satisfactorily selected. No serious question other than this exists, and unless a conflict occurs between the Courts there is nothing changed in the attitude of the government toward Utah. As before stated, if it becomes necessary to employ military force to uphold the Courts, or enforce the laws, it will be done. Respecting the resignation of Brigham Young there has been nothing officially received from the federal officers at Salt Lake City. That he will leave the Territory there is reasonable ground for doubt; but whether he goes or remains it would appear that that

CHANGE IN MORMON INSTITUTIONS will be made which has so frequently been urged should be made to make the Mormons a part of the American body politic. If Brigham Young has absolutely resigned his authority and control of the Church it would be reasonable to presume that there will be a more liberal spirit diffused among the Mormons.

## THE LAST MOVE OF THE PROPHET.

Brigham Afraid of Grant—The Dictator of the Saints Retires from Commercial Speculation—Will Not Abandon Polygamy, But Will Go to Mexico—His Political Moves Exposed.

Brigham Young has ever been an enigma to the "Gentile" world, and his voluntary abdication on Tuesday of the highest positions of financial trust among his people will bewilder outside unbelievers more than ever; but to the student there is in Brigham's present movement a purpose perfectly consistent with the character and antecedents of the man.

## BRIGHAM PHOTOGRAPHED.

There is no one man in history that can be named to whom Brigham may be compared by way of illustration, and no man ever was less understood outside of the small circle of his daily associates than is Brigham Young to-day in Utah. Without any disrespect to either the living or the dead, the Prophet of the Rocky Mountains may be said to combine preeminently in his person the distinguishing traits of three representative men—Mohammed, Richelieu, and Grant. He has all the visionary fanaticism, the "Koran or the sword" enthusiasm of the Arabian prophet; the subtle, diplomatic, foxy disposition of the French Cardinal-Premier, and the self-will and unyielding character of the present occupant of the chair of Washington. Add to these the comic peculiarities of Tabernacle Talmage and the brow-beating eloquence of George Francis Train, and the "make up" of Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, is complete.

## SEEKING TO SAVE HIMSELF.

The announcement of his retiring from the chief direction of the Bank of Deseret, from the Presidency of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and from the office of "Trustee-in-Trust" of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints may shake the credit of the two named financial institutions throughout the Union, for Brigham's iron will created both of them, and it was his influence and word only which commanded the business associated with their names. Now that he relaxes his grasp and the people follow their own inclinations without the fear of his anathemas, the reaction will bring about a perfect revolution in commerce among the Saints, and "Gentiles" and apostates in Utah are certain to gain the ascendancy.

## LEGISLATIVE MANIPULATION.

At the last session of the Utah Legislature a statute was carefully framed changing "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution" into a company of "limited liability," and by that measure the moneyed men who had been forced into association with the Prophet were held responsible only for the amount of their own subscribed stock.

The dissenting Mormons had for the last three years threatened to make Brigham account for the millions he has controlled as "Trustee-in-Trust," and they only awaited the settlement of the jury question that was before the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to take measures to reach that end. To forestall this that same Legislature passed a bill annulling, after one year from the date of their action, all indebtedness in Utah which had not either been settled by note or in adjudication before the Courts. On the 16th of last February this bill came into effect, and Brigham Young was then no longer accountable for the twenty or thirty millions which he has lavished upon his family and his personal estate during that same number of years past.

## HIS CREDIT MOBILIZED OPERATIONS.

Brigham has been preparing for this coup d'état during the last three years, and to that end his representatives in Congress were ever ready to "loan" to a needy official in the departments or to "ride over" an M. C. with a "retainer" for legal service, in order to keep back Congressional action. But the culminating shrewdness of the Prophet's manipulation was exhibited in the ready endorsement which he obtained from the present "Gentile" Governor of the Territory, who, on the last day of the Utah Legislature, signed hastily at Brigham's bidding, on the next day wrote to President Grant imploring his influence with Congress to veto the bill that he, as Governor, had just signed.

## THE SAINTS REJOICE.

With the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of his jury bill, and the neglect of Congress to afford relief to the federal Courts, Brigham on the 4th of March felt relieved, and rejoiced at the triumph of his diplomacy. But underneath all this parade of peace there was still a fear that President Grant had "put his foot down" when he announced his determination to "execute the laws in Utah." Brigham notwithstanding this indifference

of Congress, has judged it best to be safe, and has therefore resolved to await events in Southern Utah, so contiguous to Mexico that he can at any time pass into that country and be beyond the reach of the United States government.

No man in the Tomb to-day realizes the death sentence of the law more than Brigham Young feels the condemnation of the world for the murders that have been perpetrated in Utah. The spectres of the dead haunt him, and when the federal Courts are in session his physical weakness and consequences are distressing to his family.

## PLAYING THE FOX.

The announcement of his declining strength and advancing age yesterday is contradicted by the telegrams of the preceding day, which report his appearance in the Conference and at the Tabernacle. It was on Sunday " buoyant and brisk as a youth." On Tuesday he was rapidly ageing. Brigham is but playing his old game of hoodwinking the nation.

## AFRAID OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Before his representative (Cannon) and his delegate (Hooper) left Washington, at the close of the session, they expressed themselves strongly suspicious of the purposes of President Grant. They believed that he intended to use all the power of the government to suppress polygamy, and they knew that to this Brigham would never consent. Cannon is an enthusiast, and expressed his conviction that the Mormon deity would help the Prophet through all his troubles with the "modern Church." Hooper, a man of more mature years and more experience in Congressional business, thought that "Brother Young had better get out of the way."

THE PROPHET'S POLITICAL COUNSELLOR. General Thos. L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who has been Brigham's political counsellor for many years, passed the last winter with the prophet in southern Utah, and advised him to concede to the demands of the age and abandon polygamy, but he would only consent to "get out of the way," and if pursued by the government would cross the borders into Mexico. This is the whole matter in a nutshell. Brigham is an arrant coward when faced by a resolute foe, and in this his latest move he is only preparing the way for his own safety, regardless of the loss of commercial credit which his financial followers must sustain.

## AVOIDING THE LAW.

At first reading, the telegrams would seem to announce that Brigham had surrendered all his presidential authority in the church, but this he has not done, nor anything like it. He has only shuffled out of his own personal and legal responsibilities in matters of business. He is desirous that such men as Hooper, Edgerton and Jennings should stand before the public as the chief of the Mormon business men, and as a woman all the financial responsibility of the scheme which Brigham has inaugurated would rest, while he himself escapes. He places the Apostle George A. Smith as "Trustee-in-Trust," but associates with him seven others to share the responsibilities of the position and quietly to supervise his actions. But Brigham still retains for himself the imperial sway—the Presidency of the Church, which he will never relinquish until his dying day, and then it will pass into the hands of Brigham Young, Jr.

## THE END APPROACHING.

Viewing the present actions of this wily autocrat of the Rocky Mountains in the light of his past life there is reason for congratulation that some one has brought him to realize that his reign of terror is drawing to a close, and that the probabilities are that he will live long enough, even in a few short months, to see that his foolish scheme for founding a "kingdom" is but another of the visionary phantasms that have so frequently disturbed the peace of society, in other ages as well as the present, and which must of necessity pass away before the inevitable march of civilization. The poor, believing, toiling people of Utah should realize how much they have been duped in the name of religion, and how they have been used to build up a "codfish aristocracy" under the shadow of Brigham's wing. The very men who have been called to the responsible positions named in the telegrams are for the most part utterly devoid of faith in Brigham, and are associated with him only on account of their wealth and social position. The Chief Executive of the nation has only to hold a steady hand over Utah, and to make Brigham feel that murders in "the name of the Lord" will no longer go unpunished, and the Prophet will soon subside into peaceful citizenship or retire to Arizona or to Mexico. The back-bone of Mormonism is broken when the people refuse to pay their tithing.

## ANOTHER PRACTICAL JOKE.

Crowds Gather on Broadway to See Professor Cantell A. Biglie Bound Into Space and are Disappointed—Incidents and Scenes Among the Sightseers.

At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the brokers were coming up from Wall street, Broadway presented a lively scene. On the corners of Wall street, Pine street and as far down as Exchange place, on Broadway, crowds of people had assembled to witness the flight of Professor Cantell A. Biglie, of Wisconsin, who was announced to fly about and around the pinnacle of Trinity to a place not specified.

Some of the dupes were loud in their protestations that the Professor would fly to New Jersey, where a lunch had been prepared for him, while others maintained that he would light on one of the tombstones in Trinity graveyard. At about half-past three the crowd became so large that the policemen had to clear the sidewalk. But the crowd went to see the bird and they only moved off to move on again. The Professor, it was said, was making a grand hoax and the would-be spectators were disappointed. About this time the young bloods who were "steering the job" came out from the corner of Pine street, and the crowd was inquiring where the man was to fly from—the north, south, east or west side? A young broker, with a high plug hat and a diamond pin, now came on the scene, at the corner of Pine street, and the question answered that he (the Professor) was now on the southwest window of the steeple. Immediately there was a rush down Broadway, in which several hats were lost and trampled upon. If the left-handed orisons of the individual with dilapidated chapeau were efficacious in the least, the Professor and the crowd would have taken a trip into the bowels of the earth, where the Fahrenheit thermometer indicates an infinite infinity of "hotters," when the Professor was in the steeple, and the crowd was in the street.

When the crowd arrived at Exchange place there was nothing to be seen but the sombre outside of the steeple, and much dissatisfaction was manifested. At about five minutes the Professor, thinking that Mr. Biglie was on the wing. Although again confronted by disappointment their ardor was not to be dampened; the jokers gave them more time, and then the Professor was rebuffed, the operators retiring well satisfied with their afternoon's work; but some of the crowd, still hopeful, lingered until night dimmed their optics.

## BANQUET TO MR. CATTELL.

The Ex-Senator Entertained in Philadelphia Before Proceeding to Europe on Funding Business for the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1873. Ex-Senator Cattell, who is about to depart for Europe to assist in reuniting the government bonds, was entertained this evening at a banquet given by the presidents of the Philadelphia National Bank and the Continental Hotel. Thomas Robins, of the Philadelphia National Bank, presided, and introduced Morton McMichael, who eulogized the Senator and the President of the United States, and predicted the success of the mission he had undertaken.

In response to a toast Mr. Cattell made an eloquent speech, returning thanks for the compliment. Speeches were also made by Mr. Littleton, President of the Select Council, Mr. J. Russell Thayer, Colonel J. J. Forney, Mr. J. J. Forney, Ex-Governor Pollock, Judge Thayer and others.

## A BANK SWINDLER "WORKING" INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, April 9, 1873. The Evansville National Bank was swindled out of \$1,000, and the First National Bank out of \$2,500, by forged drafts presented by a man giving the name of H. Hencke, who escaped with the money.

## WASHINGTON.

The President to Take a Tour East, West and South.

## "ON TO RICHMOND."

Children of the Syndicate Setting Out for Europe.

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

General Schofield's Report on the Affinities of King Billy Lunallio.

## OUR NEW WAR SHIPS.

Peculiarities in the Construction of the Wood and Iron Sloops.

## WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873.

## The President To Go to Connecticut, and Afterwards to Richmond and Norfolk.

The President will, on Monday next, leave for Connecticut, and will be absent several days. Returning he will visit St. Louis, and expects to be in Washington early in May. On the 10th he will leave for Richmond and Norfolk. The most extensive preparations are being made for his reception in these cities, and he may extend the trip to one or two towns on branch roads between here and Norfolk.

## Work on the New War Ships Commenced—Peculiarities of Their Construction.

Orders have been issued to the Navy Department to lay the keels and begin the work of getting material ready for the construction of four of the new naval vessels. Three of the class of the United States steamer Nipsic, of about six hundred and forty tons, are to be constructed of wood; one at Portsmouth, one at Boston and one at Norfolk. The plan is to attain the greatest speed with the heaviest battery the size will permit. The fourth vessel is to be a novelty in American naval architecture, and will be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The work of laying the keel having, in fact, already begun, this vessel, also to be constructed of wood, is designed to be the most formidable in the service. She will be to the American Navy what the Raleigh, recently launched from an English dockyard, is to the British Navy—an entirely new type of ship, so far as the models heretofore followed. It is not intended she will be so large as the Raleigh, but greater strength, durability and fighting capacity will be provided for. The novelty will be the balancing power, by which a level gun deck may be had with all the armament on one side. Speed also will be one of the features of this new war craft. It will probably be two months before the plans of this vessel are completed. The measures workmen will be engaged in getting out the material for construction of the hull. The breaking up of the Philadelphia Navy Yard prevented the building of one of the new vessels at that place. The Board of Engineers engaged in perfecting the plan of the League Island Navy Yard, to which all the machinery, &c., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard are to be transferred, have nearly completed their labor and will be ready to report in a few days. The new yard, as designed, will not be completed for at least six years. A small wooden screw vessel will be constructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The remainder of the number—three—will be built of iron, specifications for which are now being prepared and will shortly be published.

## Children of the Syndicate Preparing for Europe and a Market.

A few of the Syndicate pilgrims will be ready to leave New York on Saturday. Thereafter the favored few of the Treasury Department will follow with strong boxes packed with bonds. The theory is that at the Treasury Department, that no one has any official right to these courtesies; hence no one is invited to go. Those who are singled out for the pilgrimage are the personal friends of the head of the Treasury Department and his confidential advisers. The venerable Second Comptroller, Dr. J. M. Brodhead, will lead the second party of Treasury pilgrims and even a Collector of Internal Revenue will manage to get a free trip to Europe and back. There are other devout Treasury clerks who daily pray that they, too, may be allowed to risk their lives on ocean steamships at the Syndicate's expense.

## Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were—Currency, \$2,310,580.22; special deposits for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$25,025,000; coin, \$70,857,140.15, including \$23,861,000 in coin certificates; legal tenders outstanding, \$358,839,600.

## Mem. for the White Star Line.

The Treasury Department has decided that the carrying, as a business, of material taken from wrecks found in the waters of the United States is a part of the coasting trade of the United States in which a foreign vessel cannot engage without a violation of the acts of 1793 and 1817, subjecting the goods to forfeiture and the payment of a penalty of \$1 per ton on the vessel's tonnage.

## The Expenses of the North Pacific Expedition.

Following upon Secretary Belknap's edict against the large yearly deficiency bills of his bureau comes the question of providing supplies and transportation for the large escorts required by surveying and construction parties on the Northern Pacific road. The Quartermaster's Department finds that with increased demands from every quarter where the Indians are troublesome, as in the Modoc country, Arizona, Texas and the West and Northwest Territories, it will be necessary to provide an entirely new outfit for the North Pacific expedition, and are again and gloomily over the prospect of facing Congress with another big deficiency bill next session.

## Disputes that Complicate the Issuance of Ships' Papers.

The Treasury Department has decided that where disputes among owners complicate issuance of ships' papers the papers shall be issued to the managing owner on taking the usual oath of ownership and citizenship. This relieves Collectors of Customs from settling complex questions of title, and leaves disputes to the State or federal Courts.

## General Schofield's Report on the Sandwich Islands.

General Schofield telegraphed to the War Department to-day that he would commence his official report of his visit to the Sandwich Islands immediately, and that he would be able to finish it in about a week. When received it will be sent to the State Department for its information, and remain in the dusty archives until the new building is completed, then to be removed and interred until the last trump invokes it from the State Department graveyard.

## Army Officers Resigned and Dismissed.

The following is a list of army officers who left the service during the week ending April 5, as announced by the Adjutant General to-day—Captain James E. Putnam, of the Twelfth Infantry, resigned March 31; First Lieutenant Augustus P. Green, of the Fourth artillery, dismissed March 28; Second Lieutenant E. S. Holden, resigned March 28; Assistant Surgeon Morris J. Arch, resigned March 31.

## Appointments by the President.

The President to-day made the following appointments—Charles Geilpin, to be Surveyor of Customs, at Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Carter, Surveyor of Customs, at St. Joseph, Mo.; Edward R. Roberts, Agent of the Indians, at the Creek Agency, Indian Territory; Thomas E. M'istead, Collector of Customs, at Yorktown, Va.

## THE FLOODS.

The Genesee Valley Inundated.

## Valley Canal Damaged to a Great Extent.

Basements Filled with Water in Rochester—A Man Nearly Drowned.

## Railroad Travel Suspended in New York State.

## ROCHESTER, April 9, 1873.

It has been raining hard here all the afternoon and evening, and also up the valley. Specials from Mount Morris say that the river is higher and still raining, and warning us to prepared for any emergency. The basements of the stores in Exchange place, Mill and Front streets are filling with water. Large sections of the towpath and banks of the Valley Canal, seven miles south of this city, are washed out and the river is flowing in. There is a reported break in the same canal at Rapids, one mile south of the city.

The river is rising here and the canals through the city slowly filling. There is fear that the lumber in the yards in Exchange street will be washed into the race and river to-night, obstructing the arches of the bridges.

Heavy damage is reported at Mount Morris to the canal there and the vicinity. Gangs of men stand ready to cut the banks of the canal south of the city when necessary to let the water flow into the river. Merchants in the central part of the city are removing goods to places of safety.

Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris say that the river is rising fast. Great alarm is felt here, and there are apprehensions of a more disastrous flood than occurred by the one in 1865. All the freight trains are abandoned east of here on the central and Erie railroads to-day. The Erie River is submerged near the Clyde, but not washed out.

## Great Damage to the Railroads.

## ALBANY, April 9, 1873.

The flood on the Central Railroad track west of here is causing serious damage to houses and interests. No trains have reached this city since yesterday morning. The track from Spraker's to Palatine Bridge was entirely submerged, in some places to the depth of about three feet, by ice and water. A freight train was thrown from the track above Spraker's by the suddenness of the way and a number of cars were overturned and damaged. A large section of the track is also reported to have been washed away. No trains from west of Palatine Bridge can pass the obstructions. Trains from Poughkeepsie and Schenectady are the only ones running. A large gang of men have been sent to the obstructed point, and they will repair the track as soon as the water subsides, which it is expected to do to-day. A heavy passenger train left for the West at two o'clock this afternoon, in hopes of getting through all right.

The ice has not yet given way in either East or West Canada Creek. When it does the ice gorge in the Mohawk will be broken and the water west will then begin to fall.

## Damage on the Oswego River.

## ALBANY, N. Y., April 9, 1873.

It is understood that the new high dam across the Oswego River, near Oswego, was torn away yesterday. It belonged to the State and was near completion. Over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars had been expended upon it and a further appropriation was asked for. We have no particulars.

## The Obstructions on the Hudson.

## POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 9, 1873.

All the ice in the Hudson River is on the move this morning. The steamer Hudson, from New York, did not reach here till ten o'clock this morning, fully eight hours behind time in consequence of the obstructions.

## A Serious Flood in Massachusetts.

## Worcester, Mass., April 9, 1873.

The dam at Ramshorn pond, West Milbury, five hundred feet long, gave way early this morning, and the water swept through the valley in West Milbury, Auburn and the southern part of this city. At West Milbury, Lombard's shingle yard was entirely destroyed, and two houses were carried away. The current ran so fast that a considerable distance, one of them being prevented from going over the falls by being caught in trees. Gigg's tannery was nearly destroyed and three bridges across the highway were washed away and the roads were badly washed out. Larned's mill at Auburn is badly damaged, and 150 feet of track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, with a stone bridge, are washed away. The low lands in the southern portion of this city are flooded and the damage will be very heavy. At nine o'clock to-night it is thought that no further damage will result unless Trowbridge dam, two miles from the city, breaks.

## Susquehanna, Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.

## WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9, 1873.

The Susquehanna rose to twenty-three feet above low water mark this morning. There is a continuous sheet of water between Pike's Hotel, in Kingston, and the bridge, and boats can be towed the whole distance. The river is falling slowly this afternoon.

## The Saginaw River Rising.

## DETROIT, Mich., April 9, 1873.

The water in the Saginaw River is nearly up to the point reached by the flood two years ago, and is still rising. Railroad communication with Bay City will be interrupted a few days, but steamboats are running thence to East Saginaw.

## THE ROCHESTER DISASTER.

## Only One Body Recovered—The Number Lost Still a Mystery—An Active Search Being Made for Additional Bodies.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9, 1873.

The body of one of the lost of last night is reported found at Hanford's Landing, contrary to all expectations. It is impossible to tell how many were lost by the accident. It will take several days to determine. William Pratt, aged fifteen; Fayette Taylor, aged twenty-six, and Harry Gorman, aged eighteen, John McDermott, twenty, and other names are rumored as being among the lost, but not known certainly.

Search is being made for the bodies at the scene of the calamity, but none have yet been recovered. Men have been at work all day digging for the bodies supposed to be in the flooded basements, but nothing was brought to the surface save a hat and an umbrella. The latter article has proved not to be the one belonging to the drowned youth when the accident happened. One of those who escaped states that two or three strangers in the city were among the number thrown into the water.

moment before, as they saw the damage the flood was doing, he heard them say, "God we don't live in Rochester." It is believed these persons failed to struggle from beneath the falling timbers and the toppling walls.

## DEATH OF A NEW YORK STENOGRAPHER.

## HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9, 1873.

Mr. Mason was one of the official stenographers of the Pennsylvania Senate. He retired last night at about eleven o'clock to his room at the Locust House, complaining of an affection in the region of the heart, but without alarming symptoms, and was found dead this morning. It is supposed that he died from paralysis of the heart.

## WEATHER REPORT.

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873.

## Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The storm centre that was on Tuesday night at Indiana has moved northeast beyond our stations. A minor depression that was probably in East Tennessee has moved northeastward as a pretty extensive local storm, and is now apparently central over Delaware Bay. The barometer has risen during Wednesday over New England, with increasing easterly winds, threatening weather and light rains. The area of warm southwesterly winds, after being circumscribed to within Virginia and North Carolina, has now apparently disappeared. Rising barometer, falling temperature and westerly winds increasing to brisk, prevail on the South Atlantic coast; clear weather and light winds, with falling temperature and rising barometer prevail in the Gulf States and northward to the Ohio Valley. Great and brisk southerly winds have been reported from the extreme Southwest, where they apparently still continue, but with diminishing force. Northeasterly winds, with rain on the lower lakes, are now followed by westerly winds and rain on Lake Ontario, and by southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather on Lake Erie.